THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1776. [NUMBER 1728.]

THE NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed the 2d *Nov.* 1775.
Flour at 20/. per Cent.

A WHITE Loaf of fineſt Flour to weigh 1lb. 8½oz. for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	6/ 3d	Beef per Barrel	40/ 0
Flour	19 0	Pork	65 0
Brown Bread	12 6	Salt	3 0
Weſt-India Rum	4 6	India tea,	
New-England do.	2 6	Chocol. per Doz.	19 9
Muſcovado Sugar	6 5 0	Bees Wax	1 3
Single refin'd ditto	1 2	Indian Corn per Buſh.	3 0
Molaſſes	2 0	Wood	28 to 30 0

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Riſing and Setting, till Thurſday next.

D's	Age.	High Water.	riſes ☉ H.	M.	ſets ☉ H.	
Thurſday	26	5	after 6	44	before 6	
Friday	27	6	6	43	6	
Saturday	28	7	6	42	6	
Sunday	29	8	6	41	6	
Monday	●	9	6	39	6	
Tueſday	1	10	6	38	6	
Wedneſday	2	11	6	37	6	New ● next Monday.

Days 10 Hours 32 min. the 15th.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

New-Jerſey, Brunſwick, Feb. 5, 1776.

ON motion made, reſolved unanimouſly, That all County or Town Committees within this Province, exert themſelves to prevent any veſſel within their ſeveral Diſtricts taking in any lading, or departing therewith from any port in this Province, contrary to the general Aſſociation of the Continental Congreſs; unleſs the maſter of ſuch veſſel produce a ſpecial licence therefor, duly authenticated from ſaid Congreſs, agreeable to a ſubſequent reſolve thereof, or from the Congreſs or Committee of Safety of this Province, ſigned by the Preſident or Vice-Preſident: And alſo particularly attend to all imports into this Colony, that the reſolutions of the Continental Congreſs, be duly obſerved; and that the militia of this Province do give all neceſſary aſſiſtance to ſaid Committees in their exertions above mentioned, when called upon for that purpoſe. And it is hereby recommended to the officers of the Continental troops, which are or may be in this Colony, alſo to aſſiſt in the above meaſures when thereto particularly requeſted by the Committees aforeſaid.

And it is further reſolved, that no County or Town Committee within this Province preſume to grant any licence or permit for the exportation of any produce, proviſions, lumber, or merchandize whatſoever, contrary to the aforeſaid general Aſſociation; and that a copy of the foregoing reſolves be immediately tranſmitted to the Printers at New-York and Philadelphia, to be inſerted in the public papers.

A true copy from the minutes,
WILLIAM PATERSON, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, February 6.

General SCHUYLER's *account of his expedition to Tryon County.*

SIR, *Albany, Jan.* 23, 1776.

ON the evening of the twenty firſt, I returned from Tryon county; the following is a narrative of that little excurſion.

As I had no troops here to carry into execution the reſolutions of the Congreſs, I was under the neceſſity of communicating my buſineſs to the Sub Committee of this county; which I did, having previouſly adminiſtered an oath of ſecrecy. Whilſt the Committee were deviſing the means to collect a body of men for this ſervice, and much puzzled what reaſons to give for doing it, the letter and affidavit from Tryon county (copies of which I had the honour to tranſmit you by my laſt expreſs) came to hand, and the accounts contained in them were made the oſtenſible reaſons for raiſing the militia. Although I thought two or three hundred men, with the Tryon county Whigs, ſufficient to complete my buſineſs, yet I readily conſented that ſeven hundred ſhould be called upon, at once to diſcourage the Tories in other parts of the country, and to give confidence to the Whigs in all parts; but ſuch was the zeal and alacrity of the people, that although the weather was cold in the extreme, it was impoſſible to prevent their coming up, which they did in ſuch numbers, that by the time I reached Caghnawaga, I had very near, if not quite, three thouſand men, including nine hundred of the Tryon county militia.

On Tueſday the ſixteenth, I marched to Schenectady, and on the evening of that day, a deputation from the Mohawk Indians met us, and delivered me the following ſpeech, in a very haughty tone:

"We intended to have gone down to Albany, in order to ſpeak to you, but thank God that he has given us an opportunity to meet you here, as we have ſome matters to communicate to you."—To which I gave the following anſwer.—"I am very glad to ſee you here, and I ſhall be glad to hear what the brothers have to ſay, as my ears are always open to them."——Whereupon Abraham proceeded as follows:——"Brothers, you lately ſent to our place four men, who arrived to us laſt Sunday morning.—They told us they were ſent up to us by you, to inform us of thoſe military preparations, which were making down in this quarter. By them you let us know that you thought it not prudent to ſend armed men amongſt us, without previouſly notifying us. Likewiſe, Brothers, your meſſengers informed us of the reaſons of your coming in this manner. You informed us that you had heard that there were a number of men embodied at Sir John's, about Johnſtown; you told us likewiſe, that as ſoon as they had completed their body, they intended to deſtroy the ſettlements up and down the river. You informed us that you were coming up, to inquire into the truth of the report, and who it was that gave out commiſſions, and what were their deſigns.

"At the ſame time you aſſured us, that no harm was intended againſt us, the Six Nations, as we had laſt ſummer publicly engaged that we would take no part againſt you in your diſpute with the great King, over the great water.

"Brothers, you told us that you would come to ſearch into the truth of the report, and you aſſured us alſo, that you would not be the firſt aggreſſor, and that it ſhould be their own fault, if any blood was ſpilt.

"You told us that you would acquaint the Lower Caſtle firſt of the deſign, that they ſhould ſend up to the Upper Caſtle, and they to the Oneyda, and they to the Onondaga, and ſo through the whole Six Nations.

"Brothers, we thanked your meſſengers for the ſpeech delivered to us, and we would conſider of it for ſome time, to return them an anſwer. Accordingly, brothers, a ſmall number of us, who take care of the news, met in council on this occaſion.

"We thanked your meſſengers for informing us firſt of your deſigns. We ſaid we know the agreement which was entered into with the whole Twelve United Colonies. At that meeting, you remember it was agreed to remove all obſtacles out of the way of the path of peace, to keep it open, that we might paſs and repaſs without being annoyed.

"Brothers, you told us that you came to inquire into the truth of the report, which might be done by four or ſix, without any danger in making the inquiry.

"We propoſed your ſending up ſix perſons to inquire into the truth of this matter, as it would be a ſhame to interrupt them, as no perſon would be ſo mean as to give them any obſtruction.

"As for ſending your belt forward, we thought to retain it, until we had heard whether our propoſal had been accepted or no—

"And we deſire that you would conſider of this matter, and keep your troops at home, and let us know your mind; and if, after conſidering of our propoſals, you do not agree to them, that you will then let us know what you intend to do.

"They likewiſe ſent word to you, that when they had heard from you, whether you accepted of our propoſals, that we would then do as you deſire in ſending up the news.

"Brothers, we expected an anſwer to our propoſals, but none arrived until we were informed, by a woman who returned from Albany, that thoſe preparations were actually making, and that troops were actually marching in the country. We then, brothers, took the matter into conſideration, and determined it was beſt for a party to meet you, and you ſee us this day, brothers, arrived. We come, brothers, to beg of you that you take good care and prudence of what you are going about. We beg of you, brothers, to remember the engagement which was made with the Twelve United Colonies at our interview laſt ſummer, as we then engaged to open the path of peace, and to keep it undefiled from blood; at the ſame time ſomething of a different nature made its appearance. You aſſured us, brothers, that if any were found in our neighbourhood inimical to us, that you would *conſider* them as enemies. The Six Nations then ſuppoſed that the ſon of Sir William was pointed at by that expreſſion. We then deſired particularly that he might not be injured, as it was not in his power to injure the cauſe; and that therefore he might not be moleſted. The Six Nations then ſaid they would not concern themſelves with your operations in other parts, but particularly deſired that this path might be free from blood.

"And now, brothers, we repeat it again; we beg of you to take good care, and not to ſpill any blood in this path, and the more eſpecially, brothers, as it is as but of this day that the Six Nations had ſo agreeable an interview with the Colonies, and our Chiefs are now hunting in the woods, and not dreaming that there is any proſpect that this path is, or will be, defiled with blood.

We informed you, brothers, that we had heard, of a woman, that you was advancing, and that you had cannon; we then took it into conſideration; we thought it ſtrange that cannon ſhould be brought into the country, as the Twelve United Colonies had ſo lately opened the path of peace. As you will remember that this path was opened laſt ſpring, and the Six Nations agreed to keep it open, we then thought what could influence the Twelve Untied Colonies to open this path, and from the preſent appearance it is as if with a deſign that the cannon ſhould paſs free from all obſtruction.

"Brothers, attend! It was your requeſt, and a matter agreed upon by the Twelve United Colonies, that we ſhould mind nothing but peace; therefore, brothers, as we mean to obſerve that agreement, we have expreſſed ourſelves as above; and as brothers, we mind nothing but peace, we look upon ourſelves as mediators between the two parties. Therefore, brothers, as your meſſengers declared that you would not be the aggreſſors, we informed Sir John of this, and earneſtly begged of him not to be the aggreſſor, or the means of ſhedding blood, and at the ſame time aſſured him that if we found he ſhould be the aggreſſor, we would not pay any farther attention to him, and likewiſe told them that if our brothers of the United Colonies were the aggreſſors, that we ſhould treat them in the ſame manner.

"This is what we told Sir John, as we look upon ourſelves to be mediators between both parties, and as we have ſaid before, deſired him not to be the aggreſſor.

"To which Sir John replied, that we know his diſpoſition very well, and that he had no mind to be the aggreſſor. He aſſured us that he would not be the aggreſſor, but if the people came up to take away his life, he would do as well as he could, as the law of nature juſtified every perſon to ſtand in his own defence.

"According to the news we have heard, it is as though Sir John would ſhut up the path of peace in that quarter, but that is impoſſible he ſhould do it, as he has but a meer handful of friends. But, brothers, if this company who are now paſſing by, ſhould go up, and any thing bad ſhould happen, we ſhall look on you as ſhutting up the path.

"It has been repreſented to you, brothers, that it ſeems that Sir John is making military preparations, and that he is making a fort round his houſe; but, brothers, as we live ſo near him, we ſhould certainly know it if any thing of that nature ſhould be done, eſpecially as we go there ſo frequently on account of our father the miniſter, who ſometimes performs divine ſervice at that place. We have never ſeen any hoſtile preparations made there, there is no cannon nor any thing of that kind, and that all things remained in the ſame ſituation it was in the life time of Sir William.

"Brothers, we would not conceal any thing from you, it would not be right to uſe deceit, neither do we mean to do it; the minds of our Counſellors are very much grieved, and aggrieved at that part of the diſpoſition of thoſe whom we may call our warriors, as there are ſome among us of different minds, as there are among you.—Brothers, our Counſellors remembering the covenant we laſt ſummer made with our brethren the Twelve Colonies, have all along ſtrongly urged our warriors to peace, and have checked them when a contrary diſpoſition appeared. Our minds are very much grieved to find any of our warriors of a different ſentiment. We have hitherto been able to reſtrain them, and hope ſtill to be able to do it, for matters are not now carried to extremity, but if they are, our warriors will not be reſtrained, becauſe they will think themſelves deceived if this military force comes into the country.

"We have declared to you, brothers, that we would not deceive, and that we mean to declare our minds to you openly and freely. We the Sachems have all along inculcated to the warriors, ſentiments of peace, and they have hitherto been obedient to us, though there have been frequent rumours that they ſhould be diſturbed, yet we have hitherto been able to calm their minds. But now, brothers, ſo large a party coming, alarms the minds of our warriors.

"They are determined, brothers, to go, and be preſent at your interview with Sir John, and determined to ſee and hear every thing that ſhould be there tranſacted; and if it ſhall then appear that this party ſhall puſh matters to extremes, we then cannot be accountable for any thing that may happen. But as for us, brothers, the counſellors are fully determined ever to perſevere in the path of peace.

"Brothers attend!—Though I have finiſhed what I had purpoſed to ſay, yet I will add one thing more. When the news of your approach arrived at our town, it cauſed great confuſion, ſome were ready to take to their arms, obſerving that thoſe reports reſpecting the unfriendly diſpoſition of the colonies were now verified. I begged of them, brothers, to poſſeſs their minds in peace for a few days. I told them that I myſelf would go to Albany and inquire into the truth of the matter. I was ſo conſcious of my own innocency, that no hoſtile appearance could deter me, however formidable. I therefore deſired them to ſit ſtill until my return, which might be in two days, if I went to Albany; this, brothers, is the preſent ſituation of our people, they are waiting to ſee what news I bring.

"Brothers, when I made this requeſt to the warriors, that they ſhould ſit ſtill till my return, they told me that they would, which they are now in expectation of, and will do nothing till I get back. But, brothers, after my return I will repeat to them the ſpeech you will now make to me, and if any of our people ſhould ſtill perſiſt to be preſent at your interview with Sir John, we hope, brethren, you will not think hard of us as counſellors, as it is not in our powers to rule them as we pleaſe. If they ſhould go, and if any thing evil ſhould happen, we beg to know, brothers, what treatment we may expect who remain at home in peace.

"Brothers, this is all we have to ſay, this is the buſineſs which has brought us down, and we now expect an anſwer to carry home to our people."

To which I delivered the following anſwer, which it was eaſy to be perceived had the deſired effect.

"Brothers of the Mohawk nation,

"WE, the Commiſſioners appointed by the Congreſs, and your Brothers of Albany and Schenectady, have paid great attention to the ſpeech you have delivered to us; we now deſire you to open your ears, and attentively liſten to what we have to ſay in anſwer.

"Brothers, it pleaſed us to hear you declare, that you would ſpeak your minds freely; we aſſure you that we ſhall do the ſame, and hide nothing from you of what is in our thoughts.

"Brothers, we were in hopes that the meſſage which we ſent to you, by Mr. Bleeker, would have eaſed your minds, and have convinced you, that we had no hoſtile intentions againſt you or any other Indians, for if we had, we would not have ſent you that meſſage, neither would we have ſupplied you with powder, as we did laſt ſummer, and again the other day.

"Brothers, we are extremely ſorry that you have not complied with our requeſt, to ſend the ſpeech which we ſent you by Mr. Bleecker to the Six Nations, in the manner which we required.

"Brothers, you told us that five or ſix men would have been ſufficient to have gone to Johnſtown, and to have inquired what was tranſacting there, and that theſe people would have been in no danger, as it would have been a ſhame to have interrupted them. We acknowledge, Brothers, that it would have been a ſhame if we had ſent them, and they had been interrupted; but we have full proofs that many people in Johnſtown, and the neighbourhood thereof, have for a conſiderable time paſt made preparations to carry into execution the wicked deſigns of the King's evil counſellors.

"Brothers, it is very true that laſt ſummer the United Colonies promiſed that the path to the Indian country ſhould be kept open. They again repeat that promiſe; and altho' it is by the ſpecial order of the Congreſs, that this body of troops are now marching up, yet it is not to ſhut the path, but to keep it open, and prevent the people in and about Johnſtown from cutting off the communication between us and our brethren of the Six Nations, and our other brethren living upon the river.

"Brothers, although we have before obſerved that the people, living in and about Johnſtown, are making hoſtile preparations againſt us, yet we will not ſhed a drop of their blood, unleſs they refuſe to come to an agreement by which we may be ſafe, or unleſs they oppoſe us with arms. We do not mean, that any of our warriors ſhould ſet their foot on any of the lands you poſſeſs, or that of the Six Nations, unleſs our enemies ſhould take ſhelter there, for thoſe we are reſolved to follow wherever they go. We again repeat, that we have no quarrel with you, and we do expect that you will not interfere in this family conteſt, but ſtand by as indifferent ſpectators, agreeable to the engagement of the Six Nations made to us laſt ſummer at their own requeſt.

"Brothers, we aſſured you laſt ſummer, that as we had no quarrel with any Indians, we would not touch a hair of their heads; yet when our warriors were at St. John's, they were attacked by Indians; two of your tribe, and ſome others, were killed. You have never blamed us for it, becauſe you well knew that, as our lives are dear to us, we had a right to kill any man who attempts to kill us; you ought therefore not to be ſurpriſed if we take every precaution to prevent being deſtroyed by the friends of the King's evil counſellors.

"Brothers, in a little time we may be called upon to go and fight againſt our enemies to the eaſtward, who are employed by the King's evil counſellors, and can you think it prudent that we ſhould leave a ſet of people, who are our enemies, in any part of the country, in ſuch a ſituation as to be able to deſtroy our wives and children, and burn our houſes in our abſence? Would you leave your wives and children in ſuch a ſituation? The wiſdom by which you have conducted your affairs, convinces us that you would not; and yet ſo cautious are we that no blood may be ſhed, that we ſhall ſend a letter to Sir John, inviting him to meet us on the road, between this place and his houſe, which if he does, we make no doubt but every thing will be ſettled in an amicable manner. And, that he may be under no apprehenſions, we do now aſſure you, that if we do not come to an agreement, he will be permitted ſafely to return to his own houſe.

"Brothers, we thank you that you have concealed nothing from us, and we aſſure you that we ſcorn deceit as much as you do, and therefore we ſhall now ſpeak our minds freely on what you have ſaid reſpecting the conduct which your warriors mean to hold. We have no objections, nay, we wiſh that you and they ſhould be preſent to hear what we ſhall propoſe to Sir John, and the people in and about Johnſtown, who are our enemies. But we beg of you to tell your warriors, that although we have no quarrel with them, yet if we ſhould be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of fighting with our enemies, and your warriors ſhould join them and fight againſt us, that we will do as we did at St. John's and repel force by force.

"Brothers, you have aſked us if your warriors ſhould go, and if any thing evil ſhould happen, what treatment you may expect who remain at home in peace.

"Brothers, in the treaty held at Albany, laſt ſummer, you and your warriors were preſent, and you and they jointly promiſed to remain neuter, and not to interfere in this quarrel; ſhould your warriors therefore now take up arms againſt us, we muſt conſider it as a breach of the treaty, ſo far as it reſpects the lower Mohawk caſtle, of which breach we ſhall complain to our brethren the other nations; and, at the ſame time lay the matter before our Great Council, at Philadelphia, whoſe determination thereupon will be our future guide.

"Brothers, we are ſurpriſed that the leaſt doubt ſhould remain on your minds, with reſpect to our friendly intentions towards you, after the many inſtances we have given you of our love and friendſhip. But we muſt impute it to the wicked inſinuations of our mutual enemies, who wiſh for nothing ſo much as to ſee the ancient covenant, which has ſo long ſubſiſted between us, broke.

"Brothers, you have obſerved that you would pay no regard to that party that ſhould be the firſt aggreſſor. We cannot be the aggreſſors, for if our enemies in and about Johnſtown had had no evil intentions againſt us, we ſhould never have ever come thus far with an army. Whoever takes up arms againſt another, although he has not yet ſtruck, muſt be conſidered as the aggreſſor, and not he who tries to prevent the blow.

"Brothers, we have now freely and fully diſcloſed to you our minds. We hope you will remember what we have ſaid, and repeat it to your brother counſellors and warriors, and, leſt you ſhould not be able to recollect every part of this ſpeech, you may have your brothers Karaghquadirhon* and Tezederonderon to attend you, if it be agreeable to you.

"Brothers, your women have ſent us a belt. We beg you to aſſure them of our regard, and to intreat them to prevent your warriors from doing any thing that would have the leaſt tendency to incur our reſentment, or interrupt that harmony which we wiſh may ſubſiſt to the end of time."

To this they made the following ſhort reply:

"Brother Schuyler, the Great Man, attend!

"We have this evening heard what you have to ſay, and we are glad of it and thank you for it.

"Every thing that has been ſaid to us, brother, has been perfectly agreeable to us.

"I ſhall not attempt, brother, to make a particular reply to every thing that has been ſaid to us; indeed it would not be proper at this time.

"We are very glad, brother, that you have determined to write to Sir John, requeſting an interview with him, in hopes of an amicable agreement.

"Brother, you mention, that it would be agreeable to you that the warriors and counſellors, or Sachems, ſhould attend.

"Brother, we, the Sachems, will attend, even though we ſhould do it at the riſque of our lives.

"Brother, we ſhould be glad if you would inform us of the time and place of your interview with Sir John. You likewiſe told us, that if it was agreeable to us that your interpreters ſhould attend, to recapitulate the ſpeech you have made, which likewiſe is agreeable to us; and we deſire that they may go with us, for by that means all miſtakes may be prevented.

"Brother, you may depend on it that we will uſe our utmoſt influence with our warriors, to calm their minds.

"You may depend on it likewiſe, that our ſiſters will uſe their utmoſt influence for the ſame purpoſe."

I then aſſured them again, that as we had no hoſtile intentions, they might reſt aſſured that nothing diſagreeable would happen to them, and that, if they attended at Johnſtown as friends, they would receive the protection due to them as mediators, after which they returned. Early on Wedneſday, the 17th, I marched, having previouſly ſent a letter to Sir John Johnſon, of which the following is a copy:

Schenectady, January 16, 1776.

"Sir,

"Information having been received that deſigns of the moſt dangerous tendency to the rights, liberties, properties, and even lives of thoſe of his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects in America, who are oppoſed to the unconſtitutional meaſures of his Miniſtry, have been formed in part of the county of Tryon, I am therefore ordered to march a body of men into that county, to carry into execution certain reſolutions of my ſuperiors, and to contravene theſe dangerous deſigns.

"Influenced, Sir, by motives of humanity, I wiſh to comply with my orders, in a manner the moſt peaceable, that no blood may be ſhed. I therefore requeſt that you will pleaſe to meet me to-morrow at any place on my way to Johnſtown, to which I propoſe then to march. For which purpoſe I do hereby give you my word and honour, that you, and ſuch perſons as you may chooſe ſhould attend you, ſhall paſs ſafe and unmoleſted to the place where you may meet me, and from thence back to the place of your abode.

"Rutgert Bleecker, and Henry Glenn, Eſquires, are the bearers hereof, gentlemen who are entitled to your beſt attention, which I dare ſay they will experience, and by whom I expect you will favour me with an anſwer to this letter.

"You will pleaſe to aſſure Lady Johnſon, that whatever may be the reſult of what is now in agitation, ſhe may reſt perfectly ſatisfied that no indignity will be offered her. I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,

PH. SCHUYLER.

"To Sir John Johnſon, Baronet."

He accordingly met me about ſixteen miles beyond Schenectady, accompanied by ſome of the leading Scotchmen, and two or three others, when I delivered him the following terms:

Terms offered by the Honourable Philip Schuyler, Eſq; Major General in the army of the Thirteen United Colonies, and commanding in the New-York department, to Sir John Johnſon, Baronet, and all ſuch other perſons in the county of Tryon, as have evinced their intentions of ſupporting his Majeſty's Miniſtry to carry into execution the unconſtitutional meaſures of which the Americans ſo juſtly complain, and to prevent which they have been drawn to the dreadful neceſſity of having recourſe to arms.

Firſt, That Sir John Johnſon ſhall, upon his word and honour, immediately deliver up all cannon, arms and other military ſtores of what kind ſoever, which may be in his own poſſeſſion, or which he has cauſed to be delivered into the poſſeſſion of any perſons whatſoever, either directly or indirectly, or that, to his knowledge, may be concealed in any part of the ſaid county; that he ſhall diſtinguiſh all ſuch military ſtores, of what kind ſoever, as belong to the crown, or were furniſhed with the deſign of arming the Indians, or the inhabitants of Tryon county, from thoſe which may be private property; in order that a proper inventory may be taken of the laſt articles, that the ſame may be reſtored, or the value of them refunded when this unhappy conteſt ſhall be over.

Secondly, General Schuyler, out of perſonal reſpect to Sir John, and from a regard to his rank, conſents that Sir John ſhall retain for his own uſe, a complete ſet of armour, and as much powder as may be ſufficient for his domeſtic purpoſes.

Thirdly, That Sir John Johnſon ſhall remain upon his parole of honour in any part of Tryon county, which he may chooſe, to the eaſtward of the diſtrict of unleſs it ſhould appear neceſſary to the Honourable Continental Congreſs to remove him to ſome other part of this or any other Colony; in which caſe he is immediately to comply with ſuch orders as they may think proper to give for that purpoſe.

Fourthly, That the Scotch inhabitants of the ſaid county ſhall, without any kind of exception, immediately deliver up all arms in their poſſeſſion, of what kind ſoever they may be; and that they ſhall each ſolemnly promiſe, that they will not at any time hereafter, during the continuance of this unhappy conteſt, take up arms without the permiſſion of the Continental Congreſs, or of their general officers; and for the more faithful performance of this article, the General inſiſts, that they ſhall immediately deliver up to him ſix hoſtages of his own nomination.

Fifthly, That ſuch of the other inhabitants of Tryon county, as have avowed themſelves averſe to the meaſures of the United Colonies, ſhall alſo deliver up their arms, of what kind ſoever they may be, and enter into the like engagement as is ſtipulated in the preceding article, both with reſpect to their future conduct and the number of hoſtages.

"Sixthly, That all blankets, ſtrouds, and other Indian articles belonging to the crown, and intended as preſents to the Indians, ſhall be delivered up to a Commiſſary appointed by General Schuyler, in the preſence of three or more of the Mohawk Chiefs, in order that the ſame may be diſperſed amongſt the Indians, for the purpoſe of cementing the ancient friendſhip between them and their brethren of the United Colonies, for which ſole purpoſe they ought to have been furniſhed.

Seventhly, If Sir John Johnſon, and the people referred to in the aforegoing articles, ſhall juſtly abide by, and perform what is thereby required of them, the General, in behalf of the Continental Congreſs, doth promiſe and engage that neither Sir John Johnſon, nor any of thoſe people, ſhall be moleſted by any of the other inhabitants of the ſaid county, or by any of the inhabitants of the THIRTEEN UNITED COLONIES; but that, on the contrary they will be protected in the quiet and peaceable enjoyment of their property, the ſole intent of this treaty being to prevent the horrid effects of a civil and inteſtine war betwixt thoſe who ought to be brethren.—That all the arms which ſhall be delivered up in conſequence of the preceding articles, ſhall be valued by ſworn appraiſers. That if the Continental Congreſs ſhould have occaſion for them, they may be taken. If not, they will be delivered to the reſpective proprietors, when this unhappy conteſt ſhall be at an end.

(To be continued.)

* *Dean and Bleeker, Interpreters.*

WILLIAMSBURGH, January 26.

Extract of a letter from Col. Woodford to the Hon. the Preſident of the Convention, dated Norfolk, January 21, 1776.

"We have had a party, theſe ten days, upon Tanner's Creek, who yeſterday had a brush with a tender's boat attempting to land at Sprowle's plantation; they beat her off, and killed one man.—8 *o'Clock at Night.* About 4 this afternoon, another heavy cannonading began from the Liverpool and Otter, during which the enemy landed and ſet fire to ſeveral houſes that remained ſuhurt, near to what is called Town Point Wharf. I ſent ſtrong parties to reinforce our water guards. We had three fine men killed with cannon ſhot, and one wounded, who, it is thought will loſe his arm. We have found one ſailor and two negroes dead, and ſuppoſe many others were killed and wounded, that were carried off in their boats. Captains Green and Markham arrived in the height of the fire."

We hear that a ſhip is juſt come into Norfolk from Corke in Ireland, the maſter of which declares that a man of war arrived there, for the purpoſe of ſeizing all veſſels of American property, which obliged him to take a haſty leave of that place.

PHILADELPHIA, February 10.

We hear that among other honours decreed to the memory of *General Montgomery*, by the Hon. *Continental Congreſs*, they have appointed a *funeral Oration*; which is to be compoſed by Dr. *Smith*, and will be delivered on Monday the 19th inſtant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

By laſt Night's Eaſtern Poſt.

CAMBRIDGE, February 8.

We hear, "that as Capt. Manly was coming out of Plymouth, January 30, an armed brig (which went from Boſton for the purpoſe of taking him, as is ſuppoſed) gave him chace; upon which he ran his veſſel on ſhore, a little ſouth of the North river in Scituate. The brig came to anchor, and fired not leſs than 400 times upon the privateer; but, very remarkably, no man was even wounded. One ball entered the ſtern, and paſſed but about ſix inches from Capt. Manly, who was confined by ſickneſs in his cabin. The next day, 130 balls were found upon the adjacent ſhore."

Beſide the above, which is from a correſpondent near where the affair happened, we hear, that after the brig ceaſed firing, ſhe manned her boats, boarded Capt. Manly's veſſel (the people being aſhore) and endeavoured to ſet her on fire; but ſeeing our people coming upon them, they were glad to get off without effecting their deſign. She has ſince been got off, is refitting, and nearly ready for another cruiſe.

It is repreſented by one of our friends lately from Boſton (a gentleman of good judgment and undoubted veracity) as worthy to be relied on, "That one of the men of war, that laſt arrived from England, brought intelligence, that our friends in London had collected *twenty ſix thouſand pounds ſterling* for the ſupport of the American army, which they were about ſending by the way of the Weſt-Indies; but that Adminiſtration had ſecured the money, and were making ſtrict ſearch and enquiry for the donors, who were conſidered as countenancing and aiding a REBELLION.——Should the miniſtry purſue the inquiry, it may add to their confuſion, and be in ſome degree the means of our temporal ſalvation.

On the 25th of December laſt was taken by a Plymouth privateer, and carried in there, a ſmall ſloop from New-York, Moſes Weyman, maſter, laden with proviſion for the miniſterial army in Boſton, conſiſting of 35 freſh hogs, 103 barrels of pork, 30 barrels fine New York pippins, 20 firkins hogs fat, ſome quarters of beef, turkies, &c. &c.

Laſt Tueſday ſe'nnight Capt. Houſe, with four whale boats, took and carried into Barnſtable, a ſloop of 115 tons burthen, bound from La Have for Boſton, laden with beef, hay, potatoes and turnips.

NEW-YORK, February 15.

Extract of a letter from Montreal, Jan. 27.

"The remnant of our battalion are to hold themſelves in readineſs, and expect marching orders to-morrow, I am for ſome time to be ſtationed at the Three Rivers, ſome matters being neceſſary to be ſettled with the Tories, who in different parts begin to be inſulting, ſince our late misfortune at Quebec. This makes the third viſit I have had among this kind of people, I expect ſoon to be called down to Quebec.

"Your old friend Capt. Mott behaved well in the attempt to ſtorm, and in the retreat, brought up the rear with great reputation.

"Our blockade at Quebec is yet maintained. On the 25th inſtant Capt. Seaborn, from the Maſſachuſetts, the firſt hero that has appeared to our aſſiſtance ſince the repulſe at Quebec, arrived with 27 men. His arrival had a very good effect, for in the morning of the ſame day, was found at the church door, an anonymous ſeditious paper, very artfully written, calculated to ſtimulate the inhabitants to riſe and cut us all off. However, I believe few of them had as much courage as the writer had ingenuity. They are now convinced the lakes are frozen, and think the Boſtonians are coming as thick as the trees in the woods. The Tories now ſeem quite creſt fallen."

Extract of another letter.

"Let not one ſmall diſaſter among ſo many noble deeds, diſcourage the ſons of liberty—eſpecially conſidering how the ſmall remnant of the army left before Quebec, dare to ſtand their ground, and from a blockade againſt that almoſt impregnable fortreſs. But I perceive it is open over head, and with the help of God, and a ſpeedy reinforcement, we ſhall yet catch the fox in his den."

Laſt Sunday evening departed this life, JOHN HODSDEN, Eſq; of this City, many years an eminet Merchant in Charles-Town, South Carolina, a Gentleman of a moſt amiable Character, and a warm Friend to the Liberties of his Country.

Extract of a letter from Newark, Sunday Afternoon, 3 o'clock, 11th of Feb. 1776.

"This morning Major Ogden paſſed thro' here. Expreſs from Canada, to the Congreſs at Philadelphia: He told me that our troops were ſafe, and in good ſpirits; that the

MSBURGH, January 26.

letter from Col. Woodford, to the Presidents of the Convention, olk, January 21, 1776.

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ELPHIA, February 10.

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d by one of our friends lately from man of good judgment and un- as worthy to be relied on, "That f war, that last arrived from Eng- elligence, that our friends in Lon- *twenty six thousand pounds sterling* f the American army, which they g by the way of the West-Indies; ration had secured the money, and t search and enquiry for the do- considered as countenancing such LLION.——Should the in- nquiry, it may add to their con- ome degree the means of our tem-

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ter from Newark, Sunday o'clock, 11th of Feb 1776.

g Major Ogden passed thro' m Canada, to the Congress He told me that our troops in good spirits; that the brave Col. Arnold was getting better (and not a prisoner, as reported) and that he met vast numbers of armed troops all the way from Canada to this government, who were on their march to join Col. Arnold; and that there was not the least doubt to be entertained but that we should have possession of Quebec in a short time."

The sloop Maccaroni, Capt Hunting, is arrived at the east end of Long-Island from the West Indies: About 16 days since the sloop overset off Cape Hatteras, by which accident the Captain and one of the men were drowned; the whole crew were overboard, but all of them except the two before mentioned recovered the vessel again, when she soon righted.

Capt. Lowndes from St. Croix, informs us, That several of the transports that lately arrived at Antigua, received so much damage on this coast, that they were obliged to go to English Harbour to refit.

The arrival of the Mercury, of 24 guns, with General Clinton, alarmed the inhabitants of this city very sensibly; and last Friday the transport ship Kitty, with 200 soldiers on board, come into port: 'Tis said she sailed from Boston in company with the Mercury, and is supposed to be part of the fleet that lately left that place destined for the southward.

In consequence of the above manœuvre, his Excellency the Earl of Stirling, arrived here from New-Jersey, with about 1000 men; 2000 are daily expected from Pennsylvania; 1000 from Dutchess county, in this Province, and 2000 from Connecticut; so that we may this week have an army here of near 8000 effective men.

Extract of a letter from a field officer in the late unfortunate attack at Quebec, dated January 5th, 1776.

"Captain Mott was next to me, and behaved like a brave man; he animated his Company and did all I could desire."

Extract of another letter from the same quarter, dated January 13th, 1776.

"The Colonel, and Major Ogden, were wounded in the first of the action, and carried off:—the body, led by the intrepid Captain Lamb, &c. penetrated to the very entrance of the town; and, after exerting themselves in the most heroic manner for several hours, were surrounded by superior numbers, and obliged to surrender.—This worthy citizen received two wounds in the head, but is likely to do well, as we are told by Major Meigs, who is out on parole for three days."

Province of New-Jersey,
In Congress, Feb. 5, 1776.

WHEREAS, by a Resolution of the Honourable Continental Congress, a third Battalion is recommended immediately to be raised in this Colony for the service, and at the expence of the United Colonies, consisting of eight Companies, and each Company, of seventy-eight privates, and officered with one Captain, two Lieutenants, one Ensign, four Serjeants, and four Corporals;—which recommendation, this Congress being desirous fully to comply with, DO THEREFORE RESOLVE, That Officers of said Battalion be immediately recommended for Commissions, and that the Captains and Subalterns be appointed and warrants issued for inlisting the aforesaid compliment of men.

Resolved, That, agreeable to the recommendation of the said Honourable Continental Congress, the recruiting Officers inlist none but healthy, sound, and able bodied Freemen, not under sixteen years of age.—The form of an Inlistment, to be in the following words.

I ——— ———; have this day inlisted myself as a Soldier in the American Continental Army, for one year, unless sooner discharged; and do bind myself to conform in all instances to such rules and regulations as are or shall be established for the government of the said army.

Resolved, That no Apprentice whatsoever be inlisted within this Colony, without the consent of his Master or Mistress first obtained in writing; and that every person, under the age of twenty one years, inlisting himself as aforesaid, may, within twenty-four hours after their parents or guardians have notice of such inlistment, obtain his discharge, by refunding the money received from the recruiting officer, and returning such necessaries as may have been supplied him by the officer, or the value thereof in money.

That as to the bounty, pay, and subsistence of said officers and soldiers, the same is fixed and ascertained by the said Continental Congress.

That it be recommended to the officers of said Battalion, to pay the strictest attention to the behaviour of the troops in quarters or on their march, that they give no reasonable cause of complaint.

And it is further directed, that, when any Companies shall be inlisted, the Captains having warrants for raising the same, shall cause a Muster to be made thereof, in the presence of Azariah Dunham, John Mehelm, Joseph Ellis, or Edward Thomas, Esquires, who are hereby appointed Muster-masters, to review the said Companies, and administer an oath to such Captains, in the words following, which the said Captains respectively are required to take, viz.

I A. B. do solemnly swear, that all the men, whose names are entered in the Muster-roll by me produced, are truly and bona fide, *inlisted, and, so far as I know or believe, intend going in the service of the* United Colonies, *in the third Battalion raised or raising in this Colony.*——So help me God.

And if upon such review, such Muster-master, who shall attend for that purpose, shall obtain the aforesaid oath, (or if of the people called Quakers) an affirmation to the same effect, and also find the same Company complete, agreeable to the above directions, he shall thereupon certify the same on the back of the Muster-roll of such Company, to this Congress, or, in their recess, to the Committee of Safety, in order that commissions may be made out to the officers of such Company; which commissions, the Committee of Safety of this Colony, during the recess of this Congress, upon receiving certificates as above, are required to make out and deliver; and it is hereby recommended to the inhabitants of this Colony, to be aiding and assisting as far as their influence extends in raising the aforesaid levies.

By Order of Congress,
SAMUEL TUCKER, President.
Attest. Wm. PATERSON, Secry.

THIS DAY WAS PUBLISHED,
AND TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN ANDERSON, Printer,
At BEEKMAN's SLIP,

A NEW and correct EDITION, (Printed on a good paper) of that justly esteemed PAMPHLET, called,

COMMON SENSE;

Addressed to the Inhabitants of America.

On the following interesting SUBJECTS.

I Of the Origin and Design of Government in general, with concise Remarks on the English Constitution.
II. Of Monarchy and Hereditary succession.
III. Thoughts on the present state of American Affairs.
IV. Of the present Ability of America, with some miscellaneous Reflections.

Man knows no Master save creating Heaven,
Or those whom choice and common good ordain.
THOMSON.

DOCTOR CLOSY having been obliged to go into the country to secure some retreat from any sudden interruption, for a few days, acquaints the anatomical students, that the prelections on the viscera will proceed on Friday the 16th instant, at three o'clock in the evening, as usual.

You may remember that all the viscera of the abdomen, have been described, likewise the encephalon and spinal meduila, together with their uses, motions and affections: The contents of the thorax remain only, which shall be forthwith finished, and their motions and diseases duly demonstrated. 2s—

King's College, February 14, 1776.

For BARBADOS,
And the Leeward Islands,
The Schooner SALLY,
ROBERT M'INTOSH master,
lying at Cruger's Dock, will sail on Sunday next.
For passengers, apply to the said Master on board. 2s——

New York, Feb. 13, 1776.

TAKEN AWAY, last Friday the ninth instant, from Brooklin's Ferry, (it is thought through a mistake) a WAGGON, almost new, branded C C. in the box—Whoever has the Waggon, are desired to return it, either to Adolphus Waldron, or Samuel Baldwin at said Ferry.—Any person discovering said Waggon, and returning it as aforesaid, shall have a reasonable Reward, and necessary charges, paid by
2s—3r THOMAS MITCHELL

February 12, 1776.

I THE Subscriber, having spent my life in hard labour, and absence from the means of political knowledge, when the Association was once and upon a sudden offered to me to sign, I declined signing it, which I have understood had given offence—— Upon further consideration, I applied to the Chairman or one of the Committee for leave to sign it, but was informed that the paper was gone to New-York—I therefore take this method to declare, that in my heart I am a sincere friend to the Liberties of America, my native country;—that all the worldly comfort I expect for myself and my children, is connected with the happiness of America;—that I have not done, nor been concerned in any thing in opposition the present measures of America, in defence of its Liberties, nor ever will, but shall comply with the recommendations and orders of the Congress and Committees in all things, as far as my conscience will permit.—I being sixty six years of age, and diligently employed in farming and grinding, hope this will afford full satisfaction to my countrymen.

JOSEPH LYON,
(living at the White Plains in Westchester County)

To be SOLD,

THE HOUSE wherin Mrs. White lives in Elizabeth-Town, being two stories high, with two Rooms and a hall on the lower floor, and three Rooms above, with four fire places and a good cellar under the whole, with a convenient kitchen adjoining.——Also, a Barn and Chair House, with a good garden and well.——The buildings are new and completely finished, being pleasantly situated on a rising ground in the center of the town. Whoever inclines to purchase, may apply to George Ross at Elizabeth-Town, Captain Patrick Dennis, merchant in New-York, or to the Subscriber,

ELIZABETH WHITE.
Elizabeth-Town, Feb. 8th, 1776. 2s—3r

A FORGE with Six Fires,
To be built near Sterling, for Messrs Noble and Towsend, who will give

GREAT Encouragement to any person that will erect and complete the same; the person that applies, ought to be strong handed.——For further particulars apply to William Hawxhurst in New-York.

N B Good encouragement will be given to those who understand making Steel from Pig metal, in the German method, as the above FORGE is designed to be employed in that business, they having two fires at Sterling now making it, which steel they warrant equal to that imported from Germany; but should the purchasers not think so, they on returning the steel shall have their money returned.—Any one applying to William Hawxhurst in New-York, may be supplied therewith. 2s——3r

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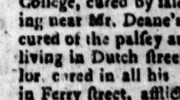

The well known horse, called
TRUE BRITON,
that was formerly the property of Colonel Nathaniel Heard, is now the property of Christopher Marsh of Elizabeth town, and kept at the place lately belonging to William Rickets Esq; deceased, will cover the ensuing season on the following terms, viz. Three Pounds Proc. the season, which is to the first of August next, Twenty Shillings Proc. the leap, and Six Pounds to warrant a Mare with foal.—Good pasturage for Mares at said place, at two shillings per week, and the best attendance given by

CHRISTOPHER MARSH.

N. B. It is useless to enter into the pedigree of *TRUE BRITON*, as he is as well known as any Horse on this continent, and is in as good order as ever he has been. 2s——

Borough of Elizabeth, Feb. 8th, 1776.

To the PUBLIC.

DOCTOR BLOUIN, from Old France, being informed, that some evil minded persons in this city, intending to injure him in his business and reputation, have basely insinuated that he was in goal for theft, and had been branded; which calumny has gained some credit with the unwary and credulous, to the damage of the said Doctor.—In justice to himself, he takes the liberty to inform the Public, that the French Doctor lately branded for stealing Indigo, &c. is a person well known by the name of Doctor *Dubuke*, as will appear by his Advertisements, and who came from Boston last fall.—The said Doctor BLOUIN continues to make and sell as usual, *Keyser's* Antivenerial PILLS, which perfectly cure all venerial diseases, ulcers, sciatica, rheumatic pains, &c. which will be very sufficiently proven by the remarkable cures performed on the following persons. That is to say. Mrs Katharine Clark, living in Chapel-street, afflicted for upwards of seven years with the sciatica and rheumatic pains, cured.—Mr. Peter Conrad, living in Church street, cured of the same.—Mrs Margaret Johnson, who could not walk nor feed herself, perfectly cured of the same.—Mr. Jacob Nissar's wife, living near the College, cured by said pills.—Mr. John Mayne, living near Mr. Deane's, distiller, at the North-River, cured of the palsey and sciatica.—Mr. Peter Bushine, living in Dutch street, at Mr David Gardner's taylor, cured in all his limbs.—Mrs. Hannah Smith, in Ferry street, afflicted for four years, of the scorbutic eruption, rheumatic pains and palsey, cured by said Pills.—Mrs. Margaret Kean, near the new City Hall, lame in both arms for nine years, perfectly cured.—Mrs. Lawrence, afflicted in her shoulder and arms, cured by said Keyser's Pills.—Mrs. Katharine Griffith, near the Fresh water, who could not feed herself, cured of the palsy in both arms.—Mrs. Nancy Morrel's child of 18 months old, full of ulcers from his birth, perfectly cured.—Mrs. Sophia Bailey, at the head of Chapel street troubled with large ulcers for five years, cured.—Mr. Peter Young, living at Mr. Fisher's, barber, afflicted with sores in his breast, spitting and vomiting matter, for three months, cured.—Mr. Peter Lalouzar, in the Bowry, troubled with the ague and diarrhoea for four years, cured.——Said Doctor BLOUIN, likewise sells the Universal Powder, which cures many diseases, as the itch, piles, boils, sore eyes, and kills worms in children, &c.

Mr. John Duclon and wife, living in Beaver street troubled for nine months with the itch, cured by the use of said Universal Powder.—Mrs. Sarah White, near the new City Hall, cured of a pearl in the eye, and dimness of sight, by said Powder.—Mrs Remia Bushet, and her son, living in the Bowry, herself cured by said Powder of sore eyes, her son of a nervous fever, convulsion fits, and vomiting worms.

N. B. To be had of said Doctor BLOUIN, purgative PILLS, Stomachic Pills, and an excellent Eye Water, at his Lodgings, at Mr. Swigard's Chocolate-maker in Batteau street. 2s—3r

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Out of the Press, and now selling by
ROBERT BELL,
In Third Street, Philadelphia,
[Price Two Shillings.]
ALSO, BY
WILLIAM GREEN,
BOOKSELLER, in *Maiden-Lane, New-York*;

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Addressed to the
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Written by an ENGLISHMAN.

Man knows no Master save creating Heaven,
Or those whom Choice and common Good ordain.
THOMSON.

To the PUBLIC.

IN several late Philadelphia papers, an author, without a name, hath asserted absolute falsehoods; he saith, he gave directions and orders to the publisher of the first edition not to proceed. As soon as the printer and publisher discovered the capricious disposition of the ostensible author, he disclaimed all future connection, and by the publication of a second edition, which he advertised in a news paper, immediately declared his desirable independence from the trammels of catch penny authorcraft, whose cunning was so exceeding great, as to attempt to destroy the reputation of his own first edition, by advertising intended additions before his earliest and best customers had time to read what they had so very lately purchased Robert Bell, printer and publisher both of the first and second editions, neither heard nor received any orders not to proceed, therefore these assertions must be far from truth. Said Bell further saith, if he had either heard or received any such directions or orders, he would most certainly have treated them immediately with that contempt which such unreasonable, illegal, and tyrannic usurpations over his freedom and liberty in business deserved.—When Mr. ANONYMOUS condescendeth again to puff his pamphlet, (the imaginary triumph of which he hath no equanimity enough to bear, without rendering himself ridiculous) and to reduce a price which himself had a share in making; his brother bookseller, who loveth duplicity in business or sentiment, wisheth he may find out a more eligible mode of proving his attachment to generous principles, than to lay the foundations of his generosity in the despicable qualities of dishonest malevolence.

N B Burgh's Political Disquisitions 3 vols. with great variety of new and old books may be had at Robert Bell's, next door to St. Paul's church Third-street, Philadelphia. Also, as soon as possible, these intended additions to his present second edition of Common Sense, and then the price shall be as cheap as possible.—But the Public may be certain, that the new edition which is yet IN the press, for smallness of print and scantiness of paper, when compared with *Bell's Second Edition*, which is OUT of the press, will resemble it in figure and utility as much as a British shilling in size and value resembleth a British half crown.

To Mr. ANONYMOUS.

I SUPPOSE you took the field, without telling your anxious friends where you were going—weak man—they ought to forgive you. Feeble author—yourself did not know the humble Provedore to the Sentimentalists, was able to follow.—Neither did you know, that the public could despisingly laugh at the folly of the foster father author, who wantonly and maliciously dragged the real bookseller into the unwished for field of public altercation. I do actually sympathise with the superior secret author, who had the misfortune to pitch upon so imprudent an ostensible author. With proper deference, (to him, as yet unknown) he had better constituted Robert Bell bookseller, sole god father of his pamphlet. I hope he thinks so now. When he again wants an accomplished accoucher, perhaps he and I may get acquainted. Excuse this start of assurance (for the public knoweth as a book auctionier, I am remarkable for my excessive modesty) because it is your ill timed attack that constrained me to acquire it. You say you wanted to remain unknown (prudence dictated the thought in speculation) but, in practice, yourself telling it in every beer-house, gives the direct LIE to the asserter of such a falsehood. On the sale of the pamphlet your head being whirligigged by imaginary importance, you got your eye on PUBLIC MONEY, and you were immediately self-constituted treasurer. It was certainly very shallow and impolitic to give the public money so easily away, without convincing them he had some more merit than mere noise, as a claim upon it. If the public should ever be so unfortunate as to elect you, the treasury will soon be emptied. All the noisy fellows in the world would then run after you; and to silence their noise, you would freely give away other people's money. Perhaps you are a pupil of Bute's (for Scotsmen have sometimes taught Englishmen) compassionately come over to superintend the American treasury, upon his Scottish plan of public prodigality and extravagance, being very consistent with private parsimony and selfish economy.

As to your boasted intentional generosity—Poverty and pride have long been supposed to be altogether monopolised by a certain starved nation—Being a determined enemy to all monopolies, it much rejoiceth me to see a self conceited Englishman putting in for a large share of that dirty monopoly—Honestly and industriously attempt to pay your debts, as I do, for I would not be that unreasonable hypocrite to bid another practise what I did not do myself; that done, you and I may then with proper eclat turn generous, and call the astonished world to wonder and gape at the disinterested generosity of the Would-be-Author, and the real Bookseller—But in the mean time, between you and me, to list such a powerful band of brave auxiliaries, as a number of *anxious friends*, and all the *military men* who wanted *mittins*, with a still more formidable and unvanquishable *body in reserve*, under the cover of litigious and malevolent *law suits*, and to arange them in battle *array*, is certainly too many against one industrious Bookseller, who never asked or received any thing from the public without giving an equivalent; a poor individual who neither attempteth nor wisheth for more *friends*, than the rectitude of his conduct in business, and in the affairs of society, shall both gain and retain.

To *conclude*, your taking the public field was bad, because there was no foundation for it, unless envy be allowed a good one—Your management of the fight and precipitate flight was worse—and final exit, (as you say) worse and worse.—So inglorious to desert the standard, which yourself had erected, was cowardly—Almost similar to a rascally *puppy*, who, with open mouth, runs snarling and barking at an honest manly *dog*, whose notice is attracted by the yelpings of the ill natured *cur*, and disdaineth only to return it by a few looks and words of stern contempt; with which the wretched reptile is so effectually frightened, that with ears hanging, and tail dangling, he scampereth away, from a conscious fear, that if he did stay, he would most certainly be kicked off the ground.

N. B. When R Bell publisheth the editions, and giveth them gratis to all the purchasers of the first and second editions of Common Sense, he will then with all humility and consistency apologize to the respectable bar of the public for his encroachments; they at present are requested to remember a press-warrant was issued for his attendance.

He hath just as much Common Sense left, as yet to spare a little to those who are volunteers in giving Two Shillings for the second edition.

The want of equity in Bell's bill of expences, exhibited to the assignees of the nameless author, was, he had only charged one penny each for stitching one thousand pamphlets, containing eleven thousand different half sheets to be folded, gathered, pressed and collated, which goeth through the artist's hands five different times before the pamphlet can be ready for the public—A charge so very moderate, that several booksellers declared the work done was worth double the money. 2s—3r

However, for that very reasonable charge, one of said assignees would not settle the account—and I have not yet learned the necessity of forcing money upon those who are not willing to receive it.

POET's CORNER.

The PATIOT'S PRAYER.

PARENT of all, omnipotent
In Heav'n and earth below,
Thro' all creation's bounds unspent,
Whose streams of goodness flow!
Teach me to know from whence I rose,
And to what end design'd;
No private aims let me propose,
Since link'd with human kind:
But chief—to hear my country's voice,
May all my thoughts incline;
'Tis reason's law, 'tis virtue's choice,
'Tis nature's call and thine.
Me, from fair FREEDOM's sacred cause,
Let nothing e'er divide;
Grandeur, nor gold, nor vain applause,
Nor friendship false misguide.
Nor let me faction's partial hate,
Pursue to public woe;
Nor grasp the thunders of a state,
To wound a private foe.

TO BE LET,
By JAMES WAY,
At NEWTOWN LANDING.

THE Tenement that JACOB HALLET now lives on, containing about twelve acres, with a good house, barn and orchard, with a variety of fruit trees: Also a large pettiauger may be hired by the year (from May next) or longer as may be agreed on. The abovesaid place is conveniently situated for business; 1st, For carrying passengers to New-York; 2dly, Is a good place for a butcher; 3dly, To keep a store of dry goods; 4thly, Is very convenient for marketing; 5thly, It is very conveniently situated for buying and selling all sorts of country produce for the city; 6thly, A House of entertainment would answer very well.—Also another House, pleasantly situated, for a gentleman's country seat, within twenty rods from the abovesaid landing, has five rooms, a cellar kitchen, and a cellar under the whole house, with a garden. A variety of fish, oysters and crabs, may be caught in the season, within a quarter of a mile from said house: Also, pasture for as many creatures as may be agreed on. Also, another Tenement, within a mile from the aforesaid landing, with five rooms on a floor, and three fire places, and a cellar under the whole House, with a garden, and a very good orchard of ten acres, with a variety of fruit, and 40 or 50 acres of land belonging to said place, and more if wanted. Also several other tenements, within a mile of the abovesaid landing, to be let, with as much land as may be agreed on, all at a reasonable rate.
1727—30.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS the Committee of Safety in this City have taken into consideration the utility of puting into execution as speedily as possible, the plan proposed in the New-York Journal, No. 1715, for promoting and establishing a Manufactory here, for the purpose of employing our industrious poor: They have therefore ordered a certain sum for that laudable purpose, and have appointed JOHN RAMSAY, of this City, to the present superintendency thereof. The present serves therefore to request, That all hatchelers of flax, spinsters and linen weavers, who incline to serve in these different branches, do immediately, or as soon as convenient, apply to said John Ramsay, who will treat with them accordingly. 25—28

☞ Any person having flax, or linen yarn to dispose of, may apply as above.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE near the Market in Perth-Amboy, wherein Thomas Bartow now dwells, with the barn and garden, and between eight and nine acres of mowing ground;—the Premises to be entered upon immediately, or as soon as is convenient for the Renter, and the Lease to continue from thence to the first of April come twelve months, or longer if so agreed.—Any person inclining to take the Lease, had best view the premises, and may have part or the whole of the mowing ground as shall be chosen. 27—30

On the first of March next, will be SOLD, at public vendue, or any time before at private sale, and entered upon the first day of May next.

AN excellent FARM, containing 300 acres of land, exceeding natural for wheat, Indian corn and pasture, lying in a healthy, dry situation, about two miles to the eastward of Jamaica, on Long-Island, on both sides of the public road leading to the New York Ferry.—It is finely timbered and watered, with a good piece of salt meadow, joining on Jamaica-bay, where there is excellent fowling, fishing, clamming, and oystering.

On the said Farm are two large old orchards, and a young one, every tree of the latter grafted with the finest fruit that could be procured; Newtown pippins in abundance, golden pippins, golden russetins, Spitzenbergs, bow apples, adamites, &c. Pears, peaches, plumbs, Madeira nut, and black walnut trees in great plenty; a well of excellent water before the door, two dwelling houses, a barn, barrack; two Indian corn cribs, a kitchen, smoak house, fowl house, and house of office; a cellar to each dwelling house, and a milk cellar, all well stoned: There is also a large garden with gravel walks, one quarter of which yields as fine asparagus as any in the Province. The Farm belongs to the estate of Dr. John Innis, deceased; and an indisputable title will be given for the same, by the executors of his last will and testament, living upon the premises.

PETER INNIS,
JAMES INNIS.

N. B. About two miles due northwest from the town of Hempstead, 66 acres of as good land as any belonging to the Great Plains; every corner of which has a stone marked with the initial letters of my name, I×I. The land was surveyed and recorded, by Justice Smith, near Westbury. 27 30

TO BE LET,
For ONE, TWO, or THREE Years,
And entered on immediately,

THE HOUSE and LOTS of Ground, now in the possession of John Fowler, in the Bowry-lane.—For conditions apply to the said Fowler on the Premises. 7—30

Just published and to be sold by W. Green, Bookbinder in Maiden-Lane, the Second Edition of

COMMON SENSE;
Addressed to the
Inhabitants of North-America, on the following interesting subjects.—I. Of the Origin and design of government in general, with concise Remarks on the English constitution.—II. Of monarchy and hereditary succession.—III. Thoughts on the present state of American affairs.—IV. Of the present ability of America, with some miscellaneous reflections.

"*Man knows no master save creating Heaven,*
"*Or those whom choice and common good ordain.*"
Thomson.

25—9

Fifteen Dollars REWARD.

RUN-AWAY some time ago from Captain George Mitchel, of Onslow-County, North-Carolina, a Mulatto fellow named NICK, formerly belonged to Col. Lewis Morris, of Morrisania, but he has gone by the name of JAMES DENNISON in the Boston Camp, where he has been most of last summer, and is supposed he is gone that way again, as he was in New-York on Monday last, in a Rifle-man's dress, with a brown wig, buckskin breeches, green leggings and a blue regimental coat, he is a straight limbed stout fellow, exceedingly smooth tongued, and very intelligible; says he is a freeman; he is of a yellow or molatto colour, capable of doing almost any kind of business.——Whoever takes up the said SLAVE and confines him in any of the public goals in America, so that his Master may have him again, shall have the above REWARD, and all reasonable charges, paid by the above George Mitchel or Ward Hunt of New-York. 27—30

In the PRESS, and will be published as soon as possible
And SOLD by W. and T. BRADFORD, at the London Coffee-house, Philadelphia,

A NEW EDITION, (with LARGE and INTERESTING ADDITIONS, as will be expressed, at the time of PUBLISHING,) OF

COMMON SENSE,
Addressed to the Inhabitants of America.

"Man knows no Master save creating Heaven,
"Or those whom choice and common good ordain."
Thompson.

To the PUBLIC.

☞ The agreeable reception which this Pamphlet hath met with, and the great demand for the same, hath induced the Publisher of the first edition to print a second edition thereof, *unknown to the Author*, who expressly *directed him* not to *proceed therein* without orders, because that *large Additions* would be *made* thereto.—Wherefore the new Edition, advertised by the Printer of the First, *is without the intended Additions.*

☞ That which is now in the Press, and will be sold by W. and T. BRADFORD, (by appointment of the Author) will, notwithstanding the additions, be reduced to one half the price of the former one, (with allowance to those who take quantities) in order to accommodate it to the abilities of all ranks of men.——Several hundreds are already bespoke; one thousand is ordered to Virginia.——A Dutch Edition is likewise in the Press. 26——29

To be SOLD at PRIVATE SALE,

A CONVENIENT HOUSE in Chatham, on Pesaick River, it has four rooms on a floor, with fire places to each, a large entry, cellar, &c. likewise two acres of good land, whereon is a stable, good garden, court yard, &c. It is situated on the main road from Morris-Town to Elizabeth Town, about twelve miles from the latter, and is very suitable for a tradesman. For particulars enquire of Mess'rs Paul Day or Doctor Stephen Ball, in Chatham. 25—8
Chatham, Morris-County, Dec. 19, 1775.

To be sold by the Executors of Doctor John Innis, and to be entered upon the 6th day of March next,

A VERY excellent FARM, belonging to his estate, containing 200 acres of land, including meadow, well timbered, situated in the county of Westchester, three miles from the town of Rye, two and an half from one landing, and four from another; where plenty of lobsters, black and other fish, may be had in their season. The land is most excellent for grain and pasture, a brook running through it, which is never dry. On the farm is a very large orchard of extraordinary fruit, a good garden, with plumb, peach and cherry trees.——There is on the premises, a large commodious house situated on an eminence, which commands a fine prospect of the sound, and lands adjacent; the house is two stories high, and has five rooms on the lower floor. There are also two kitchens, a cellar, milk room, corn crib, chair house and barn.—Inquire of

JAMES INNIS,
PETER INNIS, } Executors.
26—9

OSNABRUGS,
To be SOLD,
At SOLOMON SIMSON's,
In STONE-STREET,
Who has LIKEWISE,
A few low-priced CHINTZES, with some COCOA; and INDIGO. 25 8

New-Jersey, Roxbury, Morris County.

To be SOLD or LET, on reasonable Terms,

TWO hundred and twenty acres of good land, lying within half a mile of a village, called Flanders, in said town, and within three miles of two Presbyterian meeting houses, and one mile from two good grist mills, half a mile from a good saw mill; on the land, is a good framed house, two log houses, one barn, a young bearing orchard, consisting of 250 grafted trees; a meadow, off which may be mown 14 tons of good English hay, much more may be made; about 70 acres of upland, cleared; the whole under good fence, the remainder well timbered. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, living on the premises. A good title will be given by

26—9 KENNEDY DALZELL.

An Extract from a Resolve of the Committee of Safety for New-Jersey.

Princeton, Jan. 12, 1776.

RESOLVED, That a man and horse be kept in constant readiness, by each of the several Committees of Newark, Elizabeth-Town, Woodbridge, New-Brunswick, Princeton and Trenton, whose business shall be to forward all Expresses, to and from the Continental Congress; and that the aforesaid town Committees, shall on every intelligence of any invasion or alarm, send Expresses to the neighbouring town Committees, who are directed to provide Expresses, to forward the same from town to town, to the town Committees, and such officers of the militia, as they may think proper to notify thereof, throughout the colony, with as much expedition as may be in their power; and that all expences incurred by such Expresses, the Treasurers of this colony, appointed by the Provincial Congress or either of them, are hereby required to pay, on order or orders, signed by the Chairman of either of the Committees of the townships of this Colony, which orders with indorsements thereon by the person or persons to whom the same is made payable, shall be sufficient vouchers to the said Treasurer or either of them for such sums of money as they or either of them may pay thereon, as aforesaid.

A true Copy,
By Order of the Committee,
ABRAHAM CLARK, D. Sec'ry.

In COMMITTEE, Jan. 2d, 1776.

WHEREAS, on or about the seventh day of October last, a certain small sloop, said to be the tender of the Viper sloop of war, was taken with three persons on board, in Barnegat Bay, and is now detained in possession of the Committee of the county of Monmouth, in New-Jersey: Said Committee, in pursuance of the direction of the Provincial Congress, do publish the following descriptive advertisement, viz.

That the length of said small sloop from stem to stern, is about thirty feet; depth of her hold three feet and an half; her quarter deck twelve, and her main deck eighteen feet long; three cloths in the head, and eight in the foot of her mainsail; her bowsprit five feet over her stem, with a bar of iron up the same; her horse piece of iron, and her burthen about three cords.——The person, who says he is a midshipman, and had the command of her, informs, that she was taken from the Provincials at a place called Holme's Hole, laden with fruit, &c. and was lent by Admiral Greaves to the Viper for a tender.——If the original owner shall apply prove property and pay charges, any time before the first of May next, he may have her again, in present condition. Signed by Order,

25—8 J. BURROWES, Chairman.

Boulting-Cloths,

AND a few Tuns of STRAINED OIL, to be Sold.—Inquire at BENJAMIN UNDERHILL's, near Beekman's Slip.
New-York, 11th January, 1776. 23—

WANTS A PLACE,

AS a Wet Nurse, a Young Woman with a good Breast of Milk. Enquire of the Printer. 25—8.

WHEREAS a certain Sloop called the POLLY and ANN, destined for Boston, and laden with provisions, &c. for the Ministerial Troops there, was lately stranded upon Manasquan Beach, in the Colony of New-Jersey; and whereas the Committee of Safety of said Colony has taken possession of said Sloop and cargo, committing them to the care of the subscribers, and permitting them to deliver to the seamen and passengers, their wearing apparel, bedding, chests, &c. provided they, in a reasonable time, call for the same. This is to give public notice, that there are yet in their possession a number of beds with bedding, and chests, with wearing apparel and other sundries, which will be delivered to the owners, proving property; if they apply personally on or before the 15th day of February next, otherwise they will be sold to pay costs. (25 8)

Monmouth, New-Jersey, Jan. 17. } DAVID FORMAN, NATH. SCUDDER, THOMAS HENDERSON.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and LOT of LAND, in Raway, containing about 27 acres, (3 of which is good mowing ground) pleasantly situated on a public road, between Amboy and Elizabeth-Town, eight from the former, and six from the latter, and fronting a pleasant navigable river, within sight of four public landings, from which, boats have frequently sailed to New-York, in three or four hours.——The HOUSE has been lately built, contains three rooms on the lower floor, with two fire places, three rooms above, a good cellar, a piazza in front, a well of the best water, an excellent garden plot, a barn and chair house, a convenient work shop, about forty apple trees in their prime, some peach and pear trees.——Also, another LOT, lying near the other, containing about eight acres, is an excellent piece of meadow.——Also, a small HOUSE and LOT, about fifty feet in front, and two hundred deep, situated near two of the landings above mentioned. The House is in good repair, contains two rooms with fire places in each.—The whole to be sold together or separately, as best suits the Purchasers. For further particulars, enquire of Isaac Shotwell, living on the premises, who will give an indisputable title for the same, or the Printer hereof. 25—8

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD,

RUN AWAY on Monday the 15th instant, from the Subscriber, an apprentice lad, named JOHN WEBB, born in New-York, about nineteen years of age, five feet eight inches high, fair complexion, light brown hair and eyes, by trade a blacksmith.—He had on a dark dove coloured knapt coat, a pair of buckskin breeches, a pair of homespun stockings, and a pair of new shoes.——Took with him a pair of blue shag breeches, and a claret coloured coat.—Whoever takes up and returns the said apprentice, or secures him in any goal, giving notice to his said master, shall receive the above reward, JOHN BAILEY, Cutler.

☞ All persons are hereby forwarned not to harbour entertain or conceal the said apprentice, as they will answer it at their peril. 25—8

N: B. He proposed going to Boston.

RULES AND ORDERS
FOR REGULATING THE
M I L I T I A,
Of the Colony of NEW-YORK, Recommended by the PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, December 20, 1775, and ordered to be PUBLISHED, with an
A P P E N D I X.
To be SOLD by the PRINTER hereof near the COFFEE HOUSE.

SCRIVENER's OFFICE,
NEW-YORK.
To the PUBLIC.

What Amendment in the Constitution, and what Increase of neighbourly Love there would be, if greater Regard were paid to that so truly valuable Rule "DO AS YOU WO'D BE DONE UNTO."

IT concerns me in a very particular Manner, to be under the Necessity of thus addressing you, but I flatter myself the visible Cause will in part plead my Excuse:—When I sat out to establish this Office in June 1764, it was upon the strict Principles of doing Justice to my Employers, and rendering them every Service possible, within my Power and Ability; my chief Object in view was that Support which, through your considerate Favours, I have hitherto obtained, and by which I have received your greatest Approbation of the Undertaking. I indeed had it in my Hopes that an experienced Conduct added to the approving myself a useful Member to Society, would one Day be the Means to restore, that, the greatest Liberty a dependent Individual can enjoy, "the full Exercise of his regular Profession;" but in this I have hitherto been disappointed, and now, from the increasing Difficulty of the present unhappy Times, I feel the want of that Liberty in a Manner I never expected:—Still to be kept in a disfranchis'd State, after living so many Years a decent Inhabitant of this respectable City, is with great deference, an uncommon Hardship, especially considering (unless first attacked) I have never said, or done ought, to give Offence. That I have rather too closely pursued the impolitic Maxim of letting the Morrow take care for itself, may be true; but none can say I have acted as the bad Tenant, who carries the Manure from off his Lordship's Farm; for I have cheerfully distributed my little Earnings on the Spot, and ever gloried in your enabling me to support the Character of a Gentleman, in despite of all my Enemies: Of whom, let the most invidious and designing, call me by what Nick name they may, WHIG or TORY, or urge what their own Wickedness can invent to my Disadvantage,—until I shall be put into possession of my last Six Feet Freehold, this will be my principle, and this my ever fervent Wish, "That the Crown and Dignity of my Royal Sovereign may be supported, and a speedy Peace, both lasting and honourable, restored to AMERICA, without that Effusion of Blood which may endanger a Division of this fine Country, in any Manner similar to that of the Polish PLUMB CAKE.*"

As a Brother from Adam, &c. nearly returning into Mama's Lap, I crave your occasional Remembrance of this Office, upon a firm Dependance that the Business thereof will be effectually executed, and that I remain with great Truth,

Your affectionate Friend and faithful Servant,
Broad-Street, JOHN C. KNAPP.
25th Jan. 1776. Attorney at Law, & B. R.

* See the Westminister Magazine for August, 1764. Page 416.

Just arrived from PHILADELPHIA,

DOCTOR HILL's newly improved great STOMACHIC TINCTURE, being a very excellent medicine for all weak stomachs, as it procures a good healthy appetite, and a sound digestion; for as most diseases have their origin contracted in a weak stomach, by the use of this Tincture they may be prevented.

Also a fresh quantity of Dr. Hill's American Balsam; whose great efficacy is so well known to cure the most inveterate disorder, in the breast, as shortness of breath, colds, coughs, and whooping coughs in children. Many persons, from a proper use and continuing the same a reasonable time, have received great benefit and relief, and some have been effectually cured of the most painful rheumatisms, cholic, gravel and consumptions.——Doctor Hill's own directions, printed in London, are wrapt about each bottle, the price therein mentioned, is meant sterling money; but for the poor and indigent it is allowed to be sold at New-York, at 4s. 10d. per bottle, or 4l. 4d. by the dozen. To prevent counterfeits, both the balsam and tincture are (by appointment) to be sold by Michael Hoffman, shop-keeper, living in the Broad-Way, near the Oswego-Market, and by none else in this city. MICHAEL HOFFMAN.

ALSO, 18—

A quantity of German PRUNES,
To be sold by said HOFFMAN.

SAMUEL BROOME and COMPANY,

HAVING removed their store to New-Haven, desire all those indebted to them, to call and settle their accounts, either with them at New-Haven, or Mr. Daniel Phœnix, living in New-York, nearly opposite where said Broome and Company kept their store.—They have still on hand, a small assortment of Goods suitable for the approaching season, to be sold for cash or short credit, on the usual moderate terms. 9——
New-York, October 5, 1775.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS,
Removed from his house in Wall Street, to Beekman-Street, (formerly Chapel-Street)

TAKES this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has, fit for sale, a large quantity of BOTTLED PORTER, which he will warrant as good as any in London. For cash Twelve Shillings per dozen, or Nine if the bottles are returned.

Fine BOTTLED CIDER of a peculiar quality and flavour, at Nine shillings per dozen—Cash for empty Quart Bottles. 20—

THREE-PENCE per POUND
GIVEN BY
JOHN KEATING,

FOR the best sort of good, clean, dry, white linen RAGS, and so in proportion for those of an inferior sort.

☞ Good encouragement given to Journeymen Paper makers, by said Keating. 73—

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.